

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land—mine within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorious all its folds—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today!
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Roused and blooded and the stripes forever gleaming
Scarlet-white and sea-blue—the good fellowship
dreams!

Blue-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat and the hearts beat and the stars shiver pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—it never dies a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Bandits Wound Capt. Davis McNabb.
Laredo, Texas.—Two American aviation officers on border patrol duty, while flying up the Rio Grande, near here, were fired upon by a group of Mexicans. One of the officers was wounded in the head. Captain Davis W. McNabb was the officer wounded, and his companion, Lieutenant F. B. Johnson, brought the machine safely to earth on the American side. Captain McNabb was taken to a farm house and an airplane with a surgeon and medical supplies was rushed to his aid from headquarters here.

GERMANS WANT TRADE PACT

Merchants Wish to Sell in America; U. S. Salesmen Seek Business There.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Four conservative members of the national assembly, among them Herr Eugen Berner, a former confidential man of the Krupp, asked the government whether it was aware that Americans had been entering Germany selling trade, whereas Germans were to be excluded from the United States until after ratification of the peace treaty. The government was asked what it proposed to do to bring about equality of treatment for Germans in the matter of trade.

U. S. SHIP SINKS IN GALE

Coast of Brittany Struck With Wreckage During Great Storm—Life-boat Picked Up.

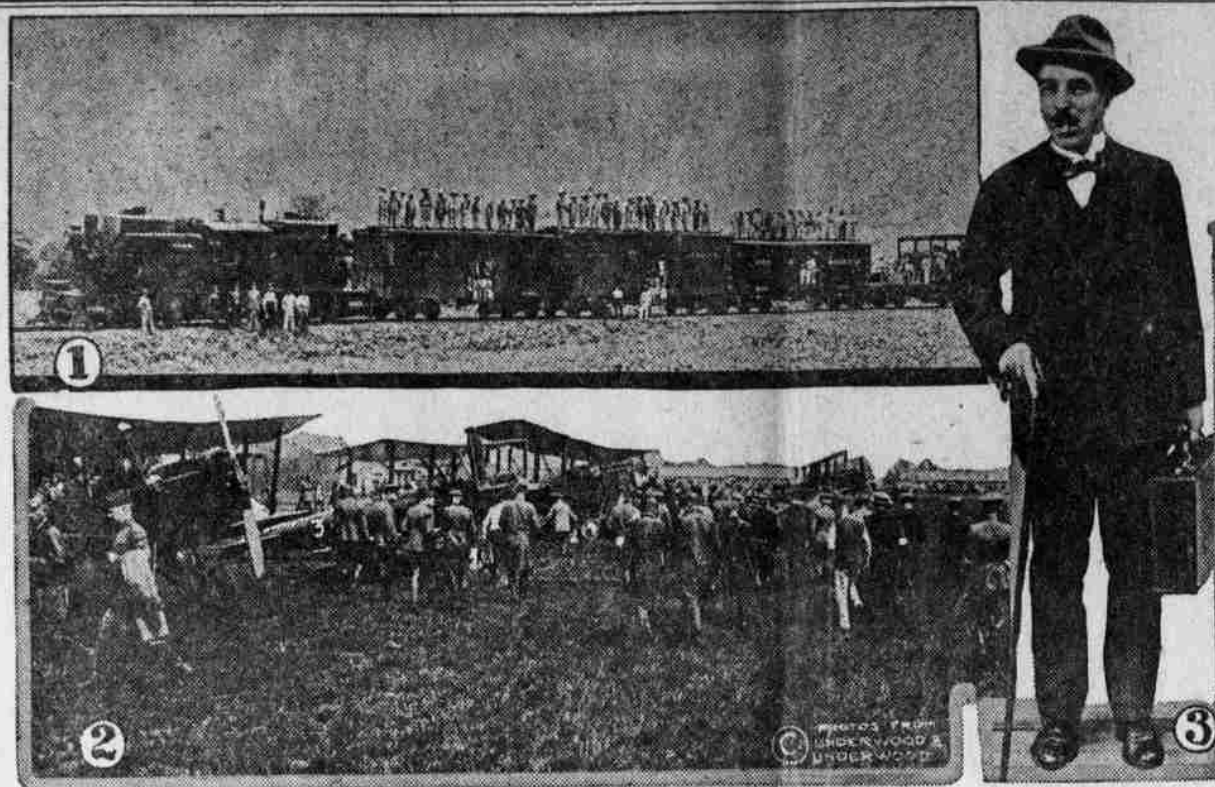
L'Orient, France, Sept. 1.—The coast of Brittany for miles north and south of here was struck with wreckage during a great storm Friday. At Locquetas a lifeboat and wreckage, apparently from an American merchant ship, were washed ashore. The name of the boat could not be deciphered.

British Miners Take Terms.

Delegates of Scottish miners, meeting at Glasgow, have endorsed the government's terms as to wages and working conditions based on the recent report of the coal commission of which Justice Sir John Sankey is chairman, and have advised the miners to accept them. A similar action has been taken by the miners' associations in the Yorkshire and Cleveland fields, while the Lancashire miners are reported to be generally satisfied.

Canadian Labor Legislation.

The Canadian government, through the minister of labor, Gideon Robertson, has just announced the appointment of Chief Justice Marbles of the court of king's bench, Manitoba, as chairman of a commission to investigate and report upon the feasibility of forming industrial councils throughout Canada, involving the representation of labor upon the directorates of industries.



1—Mexican armed train filled with troops in the mountain section where the American expedition pursued the bandits. 2—Scene at Roosevelt field, Mineola, just before the start of 40 airplanes in a race to Toronto and back. 3—Mr. Roberts, who is now food controller of Great Britain.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President About to Start on His Trip to Tell People About the Peace Treaty.

LIVING COST IS INVOLVED

Opponents of Pact Propose Many Amendments to Keep America From "Foreign Entanglements"—Montenegro Revolts—Against Serbian Rule—Palmer Predicts Lower Prices.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Being satisfied that economic conditions the world over absolutely depend on the ratification of the peace treaty, and decidedly disturbed by the violent assaults on that pact in the senate committee on foreign relations, President Wilson determined that his speaking tour of the country could not be much longer postponed. He announced that he would start on Wednesday, September 3, and would visit about 50 of the principal cities, being absent from Washington about 25 days. At San Francisco he will review the Pacific fleet. It was said in Washington that the president considered the trip of greater importance than any function arranged for the reception of General Pershing, who is about to come home.

The peace treaty is by no means the only subject on which Mr. Wilson will address the people. He is much exercised by the labor situation, especially as it applies to the railroads, and will take the opportunity to try to impress on the workers the wisdom of avoiding strikes in order to allay unrest and restore normal conditions and thus help bring down the cost of living.

Some half a dozen of the most stubborn opponents of the peace treaty in the senate also will leave Washington during the week to appeal to the country to uphold them in the position they have taken. Among them will be Senators Johnson, Poindexter, Borah and Reed. They are not going to trail the president, but will expend their efforts mainly in states whose senators are classed among the mild reservationists. These senators, they hope, can be forced to join the group of extremists. The latter are now openly trying to defeat not only the League of Nations' covenant but the main body of the treaty. With this end in view the foreign relations committee, which they control, has adopted a series of amendments to the treaty offered by Senator Fall. These not only would restore Shantung directly to China, but would exclude the United States from all the interrelated commissions set up by the pact except that on reparations. Lodge and his followers hold that the treaty, even if drastically amended, would leave the United States liable to become embroiled in the controversies of Europe and Asia.

This action of the committee was bitterly assailed in the senate by Democrats and by Republicans of the "mild reservation" group, and it was predicted that the amendments would not be accepted by the senate. Senator McCumber especially attacked the Shantung amendment, declaring it was the greatest blow that could be struck at the real interests of China. Senator Borah replied that the Shantung settlement was indefensible from the standpoint of international morals and common decency.

In this connection the fact that Dr. Paul Reinsch, our minister to China, has just resigned is significant. It is understood in Washington that he found his position in Peking untenable on account of the approval of the Shantung settlement by the American peace delegates, since, according to the general belief, he had a good deal to do with persuading China to enter the war on promises of American support. Another related story came from

General applause was accorded President Wilson's action in refusing to grant to the railway shopmen more than a slight increase of wages, and his statement explaining his course and appealing to the men, and to all workers, to stop striking and get to work to help reduce the cost of living. He declared it vital to public welfare that demands for higher wages, "unwisely made and passionately insisted on," should cease, and that there should be a truce in industrial disputes until intelligent settlements can be made. In this he was supported by Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers, whose statement implied that the shopmen, if they insisted on striking, would not be helped by the four great railway brotherhoods. The leaders of the shopmen rejected the settlement offered by President Wilson and ordered that the locals take a vote on the question.

In his statement Mr. Wilson called the present a "temporary situation which will last, in all probability, only for a limited time," and in so far as the cost of the necessities of life is concerned Attorney General Palmer agrees with him. Mr. Palmer believes the price of almost every necessity will be lower next year than this, and that persons who buy clothing and other articles now for next year will be fooled and are only helping to keep prices high. Reduction will be brought about, he thinks, by the activities of the government against profiteers and hoarders, the operation of fair price committees, and especially by increased production. He sees in the arguments that induce people to buy now an organized propaganda promoted by greedy dealers.

The department of justice announced it was meeting with success in obtaining from shoe manufacturers a promise to fix maximum prices on shoes, and that in the matter of foodstuffs reports indicated a slight downward tendency, not yet sufficient to be reflected in the retail market. In the great food centers, however, there were considerable declines in prices, which perhaps were to be attributed in part to the expressed intention of the war department to open retail shops in a number of cities. These markets not only will dispose of the army's surplus stores, but will be kept open for an indefinite time for the sale direct to the people of supplies which the war department will purchase at wholesale, according to the present plan. This, of course, aroused the opposition of the retail dealers, who assert that no government agency is authorized by law to conduct such a business.

The railroads of the Pacific coast were tied up for a number of days by a strike and the officials of the unions had ordered the men to return to work under penalty of suspension. They were warned by Director General Hines that the government would take over the operation of the lines if they did not at once resume their positions, and that anyone who interfered with the use of railroad property would be dealt with for having committed an offense against the United States.

The committee of the steel and iron workers, which was given power to call a strike unless concessions were granted by the United States Steel corporation, was twice refused an audience by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the corporation, being told to put its demands in writing. Samuel Gompers, who had just returned from Europe, at once took a hand in this serious affair and it was announced that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor would consider Mr. Gary's attitude and make recommendations to the committee of steel men on the advisability of calling a strike.

Any idea that Uncle Sam did not intend to enforce the emergency prohibition law was dispelled by numerous raids on liquor dealers in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. It was a notorious fact that intoxicating drinks could be bought in many of the larger cities, at least, and the saloonkeepers had grown careless and brazen. They were brought to their senses by arrests and indictments, and gentlemen of dubious propensities were again forced to draw on their private stocks.

Washington to the effect that the Shantung affair has caused a breach between the president and Colonel House. It is said Mr. Wilson took the advice of House in the matter, rejecting that of the other members of the American delegation, and that now the Texan is in disfavor and is resting in London preparatory to coming home. Naturally, those close to the president denied the tale, saying House was in London helping the British officials in the organization of the League of Nations.

The near East does not surrender its supremacy among trouble-making regions. The Turks continue to massacre the Armenians; the Bulgarians and Greeks are at swords' points over Thrace; the Jugo-Slavs and Italians are getting ready to fight over the possession of Fiume, and now the whole of Montenegro has broken out in revolt against the rule of the Serbians. The latter are using strong measures to suppress the revolt, but the national spirit of the Montenegrins has reawakened and fighting is general throughout the country. Just how the forced inclusion of Montenegro in the new state of Jugo-Slavia, against its will, is squared with the principle of self-determination never has been explained to the world.

Rear Admiral Bristol, commander of the American naval forces in Turkey, warned the Porte not long ago that the massacres of Armenians must cease. This action aroused some criticism in the supreme peace council, because the United States has not yet accepted the mandate over any parts of the Turkish empire; but the vexation of the French and British was allayed when Mr. Polk explained that the warning, though it came from President Wilson, was unofficial and was transmitted in an informal way by Admiral Bristol. The British troops are being withdrawn from Armenia and it is predicted that unless the country is strongly policed by foreign troops several hundred thousands of Armenians will either starve or be slaughtered by the Turks, Kurds, Tartars and Georgians. Even now these peoples are greatly hindering the work of the American relief commission.

A new government in Hungary has not yet been formed, and though Archduke Joseph was forced to relinquish his control, his premier, Friedrich, asserts he is still favored by a majority of the people and will retain the leadership.

In Upper Silesia conditions are reported much improved. Most of the miners have resumed work and the fighting between the Poles and Germans has grown less. The Fifth and Fiftieth regiments of American infantry, now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia to help in policing that country during the plebiscite provided for by the peace treaty. A resolution protesting against this was introduced in congress by Wood of Indiana, who said the work should be done by European troops.

Russian bolsheviks last week claimed two considerable victories—the capture of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, and of Kamishin, on the Volga. General Denikine, the anti-bolshevik leader in southern Russia, who occupied Odessa, reported steady progress into the central part of the country, and the Kolchak forces denied that they had evacuated Omsk. Representatives of the people of north Russia, assembled at Archangel, have sent to President Wilson a cable urging that the allied armed support be not withdrawn lest they fall prey to the bolsheviks. However, the president has said that the American troops would be brought home as soon as possible. The peace conference has been trying to devise means to protect the north Russians, but has not arrived at any definite plan.

After killing several bandits, including, according to report, the leader of the gang that kidnaped the American aviators, the American expedition into Mexico retraced its steps. At first it was said this was because the "hot trail" had been obliterated by rains, but afterward it was admitted that the expedition had encountered Mexican troops and withdrew in order to avoid a clash. If anything of solid benefit was accomplished it is not yet apparent.

TO JOHN F. COTTON

Edith Taylor Cotton vs. John F. Cotton
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court
of Knox County. No. 16849

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John F. Cotton is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday or October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 13th day of August, 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Harris & Beeler, Sol's.

Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO E. B. TARVER

Edith Cunningham Tarver vs. E. B. Tarver
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16852

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant E. B. Tarver is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday or Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 23rd day of August 1919.
J. C. Ford, C & M.

Green & Webb, Sol's.

Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO ALLEN LOGAN

Pearl Logan vs. Allen Logan
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16846

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Allen Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 16th day of August, 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
J. W. Saylor, Sol.

Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO CHARLES W. O'DELL

Halcy O'Dell vs. Charles W. O'Dell
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court
of Knox County. No. 16850

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles W. O'Dell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 15th day of August, 1919.
J. C. Ford, C & M.

A. Y. Burrows, Sol.

Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO WHACK STEWART, EF.

FIE STEWART, WILEY, DAVE
STEWART, WILL STEWART,
JUBE STEWART, GEO. STEWART,
AND EDWARD STEWART.

Thomas Brown vs. Whack Stewart

State of Tennessee, in Chancery

Court of Knox County No. 16860

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Whack Stewart, Effie Stewart, Wiley, Dave Stewart, Jube Stewart, Will Stewart, Geo. Stewart, and Edward Stewart are non-residents of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 21st day of August 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
W. F. Black, Sol.

Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO KALMAN HELD

Minnie B. Held vs. Kalman Held
State of Tennessee, in Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16861

In this cause, it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Kalman Held is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 5th day of Sept., 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.
H. S. Hyman, Sol.

Sept. 6 13 20 27 1919

Approves Labor-Union Chaplain.

With the appointment of the first labor-union chaplain, the Mississippi state federation sets an example which other organizations of labor will probably follow, and which will add dignity to labor conventions. Indeed the first American labor convention with a chaplain in attendance seems to have been a notably dignified and right-thinking assembly.—Christian Science Monitor.

MINERS' UNION HELD LIABLE

Judgment for Alleged Damage Done by Strikers Conditionally Upheld.

COMPANY AWARDED \$600,000

Coronado County Mining Company of Arkansas Wins Victory in United States Court of Appeals—Other News of Labor World.

The \$600,000 judgment awarded the Coronado County Mining company of Sebastian county, Ark., against the United Mine Workers of America for alleged damage caused by members of the union in a strike raid on property of the company at Jamestown, Ark., conditionally was upheld in an opinion handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. The affirmative opinion upholds the lower court, provided the mining company will waive claims of \$120,000 interest awarded in the decision.

OF INTEREST TO LABOR

The great majority of women who replaced men during the war are unorganized.

The meat packing plants in Canada employ over 1,200 women in various capacities.

A machine for making stick candy has been invented that has a daily capacity of 3,000 pounds.

Practically 50 per cent of the total number of vessels launched in 1918 were built in the United States.

The cotton mills in India employ nearly 300,000 persons and pressing mills more than a third as many additional workers.

The Sioux City (Ia.) Butchers' union, with 3,000 members, has voted to accept the award of a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The average wage of the ordinary farm laborer in England has been advanced during the war from \$3.50 a week to \$6.75 a week.

The strike of 6,000 workmen at the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company was adjusted and the men returned to work.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) returned soldiers who are roofers find it difficult to pay the union initiation fee of \$75, and are allowed to pay in installments.

The majority stockholders of the great Oppeln mine, at Oppeln, Germany, have agreed to turn over its stock to members of miners' union at par.

By a vote of the Haverhill (Mass.) Shoe Manufacturers' association over 3,000 women employees in more than 40 shoe factories are now working on a 54-hour-week schedule.

Female labor in Switzerland has not yet been credited an equal footing with the male labor, even where men and women are doing the same amount, kind and quality of work in the same concern.

As a result of the general strike in the building trades the Syracuse (Ark.) Builders' exchange announced its intention of establishing an open shop on all contract work in the future and refusing to consider agreements with the unions.

Although the Transport Workers' federation in England has practically reached a settlement in regard to its claims for the dockers, the tramway men, canal workers and other sections, there are questions still outstanding in regard to the omnibus men.

The Allegheny Industrial club, representing 40 big Pittsburgh plants, is urging the pushing of public works, running of plants for manufacturers and bringing pressure to bear on legislative bodies to keep labor employed to prevent the spread of bolshevism.

At a recent meeting held at Pittsburgh and attended by representatives of nearly 100 trade unions it was decided to give every possible assistance in the campaign to organize employees in the steel and iron industry and to demand the right of free speech and free assemblage.

The child labor section of the war revenue bill, placing a prohibitive tax on products of child labor entering interstate commerce, was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge James E. Boyd, at Greensboro, N. C. Last year he declared void the original child labor act, which the United States Supreme court annulled by a margin of one vote.

An increase of \$5 a month in wages and the introduction of an eight-hour day for all men except those assigned to trains have been awarded the employees of the Canadian Express company by the arbitration board which considered their case. The increase in salary dates from May 1. Both the men and the company have agreed to accept the finding of the board.

Twenty theaters of Buenos Aires were forced to close because of an actors' strike.

Nearly 20,000 shoe workers in Brockton, Mass., and surrounding towns will operate under a 48-hour week. Practically every union in the trade at Brockton has accepted the proposal of the manufacturers for a 48-hour schedule, and shoe towns in the district reported similar action. The factories have been running 50 hours a week. No reduction in wages is considered under the new arrangement. The unions had previously asked for a 44-hour week, but accepted 48.

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